CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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Rodong Shinmoon Editorial :

Thwart U.S. War Preparations in S. Korea

PYONGYANG, May 18 (KCNA)—Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, today calls upon all the peoples of Asia and the world who value national independence, freedom and peace to give active support to the just struggle of the Korean people against the open U.S. war preparations in South Korea.

An editorial of the paper headlined "Thwart U.S. war preparations in South Korea" says: In South Korea the U.S. imperialists are now organizing a few more combat divisions, expanding military airfields and setting up an F-5-A fighter squadron equipped with guided missiles and a "Nike-Hercules" guided missile unit. They have conducted a number of joint U.S.-South Korea military exercises in the vicinity of the military demarcation line, in the air and on the sea on the supposition of a communist attack against the South."

All these provocative acts show that they are hatching new plots against the Korean and Asian peoples and that they are turning South Korea into a springboard for the provocation of a new war, the editorial remarks.

These criminal machinations of U.S. imperialism exacerbate tension in Korea and gravely jeopardize peace in the Far East and Asia. Our people can not look on with folded arms at the ominous situation in South Korea. Far from drawing a lesson from their ignominious defeat in the Korean War and withdrawing from South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are persisting in their hostile acts against the northern part of Korea. This springs from the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of imperialism, which cannot exist without aggression and war.

While turning South Korea into an advance base for its aggression on the Asian continent, U.S. imperialism is using it as an important source of manpower and an intermediary supply centre for the Vietnam war. The editorial denounces the U.S. imperialists also for bringing in the Japanese militarists and other puppets of Asia for realizing their criminal aim in South Korea.

The editorial pays particular attention to their ever more unscrupulous scheme to frame up a "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" with the Japanese militarists as its backbone.

The White House and Pentagon officials' frequent tours of the Far East and Southeast Asia, mutual visits of local U.S. puppets, the "Ministerial Meeting of the Asian and Pacific Region" scheduled for mid-June in Seoul, the visit of U.S. State Secretary Rusk and Japanese Prime Minister Sato to Seoul and the visit of the South Korean puppet "Prime Minister" to Japan, which will follow the "Ministerial Meeting" —all these are related to the above-mentioned U.S. scheme, the editorial observes.

The faithful U.S. cat's-paw, Pak Jung Hi, is doing his utmost to facilitate the criminal machinations of his masters, actively following their policy of war.

Facts clearly show once again that U.S. imperialism is the disturber of peace, the ringleader of aggression and war and the common enemy of the Korean and Asian peoples and that Pak Jung Hi is the most despicable stooge of imperialism and traitor to the Korean people, notes the editorial.

We will not overlook any provocative act of the enemy against the Korean people. The U.S. imperialist aggressors must look straight at the reality and act prudently. They must get out of South Korea at once, taking all their weapons and combat equipment with them.

Korean Workers' Party Greets Czechoslovak C.P.

On the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent on May 13 a telegram of congratulations to the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives New Rumanian Ambassador

PYONGYANG, May 18 (KCNA)—Premier Kim Il Sung received on May 18 Nikolae Popa, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Rumanian Socialist Republic to Korea.

Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul was present at the reception.

Premier Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the Rumanian ambassador.

Cuban Technical Delegation Received

PYONGYANG, May 17 (KCNA)—Premier Kim Il Sung received on May 17 a Cuban technical delegation led by Jose Dias.

Present at the reception was Lazaro Vigoa, Cuban Ambassador to Korea.

Premier Kim Il Sung had friendly talks with the Cuban guests.

President Han Duk Su Arranges Grand Banquet

—In Celebration of 10th Founding Anniversary of Korean University—

In celebration of the 10th founding anniversary of Korean University, Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN, and concurrently, President of the university, on 19th gave a congratulatory banquet in honor of foreign diplomats, commercial agents, correspondents and many others staying in Japan.

Present at the banquet were some 100 distinguished guests not only from socialist countries but from Algeria, Indonesia, Ghana, Burma and Cambodia, including Ambassador V.M. Vinogradov of the Soviet Union, representative Chin Hang from the Liao Cheng-chih office in Japan, of the Chinese People's Republic and Ambassador Zdenek Hrdlicka of Czechoslovakia.

From 2:00 p.m. that day, university students performed a music and dance epic "Under the Sun of the Fatherland" at their auditorium before the foreign guests.

Prior to the raising of the curtain, President Han Duk Su made a speech.

Warmly celebrating the 10th birthday of the university President Han Duk Su said:

"I am heartily grateful to all my honorable guests here and a large number of universities in various countries, international and social organizations and distinguished figures for their hearty greetings and congratulations sent to us on the occasion of our anniversary."

Reviewing the 10-year history of the University, the President stressed:

"Under the warm care extended by the fatherland and the leader and thanks to the patriotic enthusiasm of Korean citizens in Japan and to the warm support of the world public, our university, since its founding, has been able to achieve gratifying results in its educational work. In educating our students, we have made great efforts to teach them, through our mother tongue, the real traditions of Korea's national culture as well as special knowledge in their courses, so that they may contribute toward the development of national culture and the construction of new Korea, thereby enabling them to actively work for world friendship and world peace.

"Our university, based on a 4-year-course system, now has four faculties, in addition to a 2-year-course teachers' training college and a correspondence course," he noted.

The students' performance, colorfully displaying many panoramic scenes and depicting their pride as DPRK citizens studying for a brilliant socialist morrow, and their struggles for the country's unification and for the defense of their democratic and national education, made a deep impression on every foreign visitor.

Meanwhile, the banquet began at 4:00.

At the very beginning, President Han Duk Su proposed a toast to the health of all the guests present there.

The ambassadors of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and representatives from the Cuban and Ghanaian embassies made brief congratulatory speeches, each proposing a toast to the great results made by Korean University and to further success in the work of Koreans' democratic, national education in Japan.

In response to Korean melodies, agreeable foreign guests sang a variety of folk songs.

The reception proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship from beginning to end.

A scene of the grand banquet held at Korean University on May 19

Foreign diplomats in Tokyo are enjoying music and dance epic "Under the Sun of the Fatherland" performed by Korean students at the auditorium of Korean University.

On Occasion of 11th Birthday of CHONGRYUN

EDITORIAL

Today, Korean residents in Japan greet with boundless joy and pride the 11th anniversary of the founding of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

Eleven years ago, on May 25, 1955, CHONGRYUN was founded as the only organization of 600,000 Korean residents in Japan to defend their rights and interests and represent their will.

During the past 11 years, CHONGRYUN has traversed a victorious and glorious road, defying all sorts of persecution by reactionaries in and out of this country.

Up to this day since its founding, CHONGRYUN has been doing everything in its power to promote independent unification of the fatherland, the urgent aspiration of the Korean people, defend the democratic and national rights of Korean citizens in Japan and to strengthen their friendship, amity and international solidarity with the Japanese people and the peoples of the world.

While waging anti-U.S. national salvation struggles, CHONGRYUN has explained the only just policy on the country's unification put forth by the DPRK Government to the Japanese people and the people throughout the world and is now commanding the active support of the peoples of the world in its just struggle for unification of the country.

In particular, CHONGRYUN has been opposing the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty" designed to put an obstacle in the way of Korea's unification, jeopardize peace and security in Asia and cook up an aggressive "Northeast Asia Military Alliance," and has been waging resolute struggles against the dispatch of "ROK" troops to South Vietnam by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Meanwhile, CHONGRYUN has been exerting all its power to protect the human rights, the rights to existence and other democratic and national rights of Korean citizens in Japan.

In its just struggle, CHONGRYUN has scored great results, such as the efflorescence and development of the democratic and national education of Korean residents in Japan, the realization of their repatriation to the DPRK, the waging of a movement for the freedom of travel to and from their homeland and the launching of a movement for the change of their nationality from "ROK" to Korea.

Furthermore, CHONGRYUN has been making sincere efforts to safeguard world peace against aggressive military alliances and war, demanding prohibition of manufacture and use of A and H bombs, bacteriological weapons and all the other weapons of mass destruction and calling for their complete abolition.

Especially, by taking part in and making sincere efforts at the annual World Conferences Against A and H Bombs as an authorized delegation representing the DPRK, CHONGRYUN made a great contribution towards cementing international friendship, unity and solidarity with the peoples of the world in the joint struggle against imperialism and for peace.

Not only that, recently, Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN exchanged messages with the state leaders of Asia, Africa and Latin America, thereby consolidating and developing friendship and ties between Korea and other countries in these regions.

Eleven years have witnessed the correctness and justness of CHONGRYUN's work.

Today, the prestige of CHONGRYUN and international support for its work are rising as the days go by.

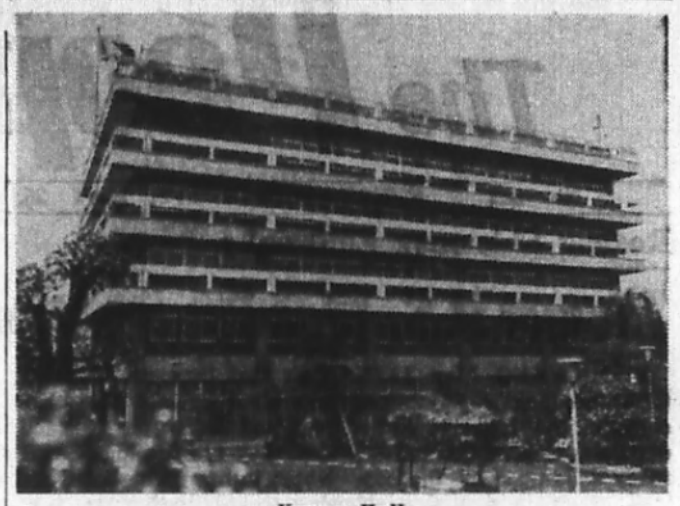
Nevertheless, from the very first day since CHONGRYUN's founding, the U.S. and Japanese reactionary circles have been pursuing hostile policies towards it, regarding it as a thorn in their eyes. They have been intent on suppressing and destroying CHONGRYUN, resorting to such wicked ways and means as attacks on its organizations, the use of spies and arsons.

Not content with this, the Japanese authorities are of late going all out to deprive Koreans here of their democratic and national education.

The unfriendly policy of the Japanese Government towards the DPRK and Korean citizens in Japan will be surely subjected to public censure.

We strongly demand that the Japanese authorities put an immediate end to their policies of suppression and persecution of Korean residents in Japan and fully ensure their right to democratic and national education.

It is our sincere desire that the people of the world will extend active support and encouragement to the just work of CHONGRYUN.



Korean Hall

VICTORIOUS ROAD TRAVERSED BY CHONGRYUN

May 25 falls on the 11th birthday of CHONGRYUN.

Under the warm care extended by the homeland and with the patriotic enthusiasm of 600,000 Korean residents in Japan, CHONGRYUN was founded in May of 1955.

As its programme and rules show, it is the organization which represents the will and interests of all the Korean residents' organizations and individuals in Japan, who support and approve its programme and rules, without distinction of ideologies, political views, religious beliefs and social positions.

The 8-point programme of CHONGRYUN stipulates that its aim is to rally all the Koreans in Japan around the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; to dedicate itself to the cause of independent unification of the homeland, driving U.S. imperialism out of South Korea; defending the democratic and national rights of Koreans here, and giving their children their democratic and national education; safeguarding world peace against military alliances and war and strengthening friendship and international solidarity with the Japanese people and the peoples of the world.

During the past 11 years, CHONGRYUN has fulfilled with credit these tasks, marching forward towards victory and development.

Uniting themselves around CHONGRYUN, Korean residents in Japan are leading a worthy life filled with pride and hope as citizens of the DPRK.

For the purpose of furthering independent unification of the homeland, CHONGRYUN has been waging resolute struggles against U.S. imperialism and the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty," consolidating national unity among Koreans here, irrespective of the differences of political views, religious tenets, organizational affiliations and past records.

CHONGRYUN has been launching a movement for the change of Koreans' nationality from "ROK" to Korea, in staunch opposition to the scheme of the Japanese authorities to force "ROK" nationality upon them.

CHONGRYUN has set up a complete system of national education from primary school to university and some 40,000 Korean pupils and students are receiving in their own mother tongue democratic and national education at the schools of all levels, including 142 regular schools.

Under the warm solicitude of the homeland and thanks to the active support and encouragement of the good-minded people of the world, CHONGRYUN realized in 1959 the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan to the DPRK, their long-cherished aspiration, and upwards of 85,000 Koreans here have been returned to the bosom of their homeland to start a new life filled with happiness and hope.

Not only that, launching a movement for the freedom of travel of Korean residents in Japan to and from their homeland, CHONGRYUN has enjoyed the support and sympathy of the over-whelming majority of the Japanese people and freedom- and justice-loving peoples across the globe.

Furthermore, CHONG-

(Continued on page 4)

Johnson Administration's Poverty in Policy

When the "doves" and "hawks" in Washington are brawling over the general crisis of the U.S. strategy for world domination, the Johnson Administration launched a propaganda campaign maintaining that the "stage-by-stage war escalation" is the only way out for the United States.

In his May 11 speech at the Princeton University, President Johnson outlined the "four principles of the U.S. foreign policy," an epitome of the notorious "Johnsonism" which finds its concentric expression in war escalation" in Vietnam today.

Defense Secretary McNamara also made a speech that day at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Both speeches were devoted to defending their "war escalation" strategy from the opponents, mitigating widespread public discontent with the Vietnam war and building up a favourable atmosphere for the coming presidential elections.

But their speeches were too vapid to cool the boiling sentiments of the U.S. public circles. They were far off the point in answering the challenge of the political opponents.

Johnson insisted that the United States used power with "great restraint." But the Vietnam war denies this.

The Vietnam war, a bottomless pot war, was started by the Johnson Administration with the landing of the U.S. Army in South Vietnam and the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam.

McNamara alleged that "the strategy and tactics we are following are designed to avoid extending the war." But the U.S. imperialists are spreading the Vietnam war rung by rung, using B-52 bombers, hurling 250,000 U.S. troops into it, bombing immediate environs of Hanoi and Haiphong and extending the air battle as far as the territorial air over China.

How shameless Johnson is to talk about "restraint" while employing all means of war at his disposal, squandering scores of billions of dollars in the Vietnam war.

In an attempt to cover up the barbarous nature of the aggressive war in Vietnam McNamara claimed that "we are seeking to achieve our limited objective with the lowest possible cost in human life." But the fact is that U.S. imperialism is now carrying on a war of mass destruction in Vietnam which would make even Hitler's ghost turn pale.

McNamara boasted that in March this year the U.S. air force poured 50,000 tons of bombs over North Vietnam, an amount surpassing the monthly average dropped in Europe and Africa at the time of World War II. Poisonous chemicals and toxic gas are being used in South Vietnam. The U.S. troops are conducting "scorched earth operations," massacring guiltless people.

All this brands Johnson as an unprecedented war criminal. In order to advocate greater U.S. military involvement abroad, Johnson said that "not one single country from France to Greece, to Korea, to Vietnam where we have helped has a government servile to outside interest."

Such allegation is based on the robber's logic of Johnson who regards the United States as an "inner force" of these countries.

The whole world knows that today South Korea, a part of Korea, is under the domination of foreign imperialism—the United States.

Johnson croaked about the "defense of the weak from the aggressor" and support to the right of the new-born state to free development. But even Senators from the Democratic Party have become sick of such hypocrisy. Senator Gruening admitted the guilt of the United States as the aggressor in Vietnam and Senator Morse described the U.S. support to the Saigon regime as one to the military dictators suppressing freedom.

Johnson's and McNamara's speeches bear out the fact that Washington is in great poverty of policy.

These also reveal the determination of the U.S. rulers to hang on to their bankrupt policies of aggression and war, come what may.

N. Korea's Electric Industry

Today, the productive forces of the North Korean industry are on a continuous upsurge as result of the successful acceleration of the nation-wide technical transformation. Factories and enterprises with up-to-date equipment are being constructed throughout the country.

The rapid growth of the country's national economy is largely due to the sizable development of the electric machinery industry. The Soopoong Power Plant with a generating capacity of 600,000 kw, the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant with a 500,000 kw generation capacity and many other plants ensure rapid growth of key industries as well as other branches of the national economy and the promotion of techincal reconstruction of agriculture.

In 1963, the power stations in North Korea generated 11,766 millon kwh of electricity, or three times over 1946, the year following liberation from the Japanese colonial rule.

A big stride was also scored in the electric appliances industry.

At present, North Korea has a number of electric appliances factories, equipped with up-to-date techinique, including the Daian Electric Appliances Factory, the Pyongyang Electirc Wire Factory, etc.

At present, the North Korean electric machine industry produces in large quantities various kinds of generators, electric motors, volt ammeters, transformers, switchboards, galvnometers, converters, automatic switches, gauges, electric wire, various insulators, and electric experimental instruments.

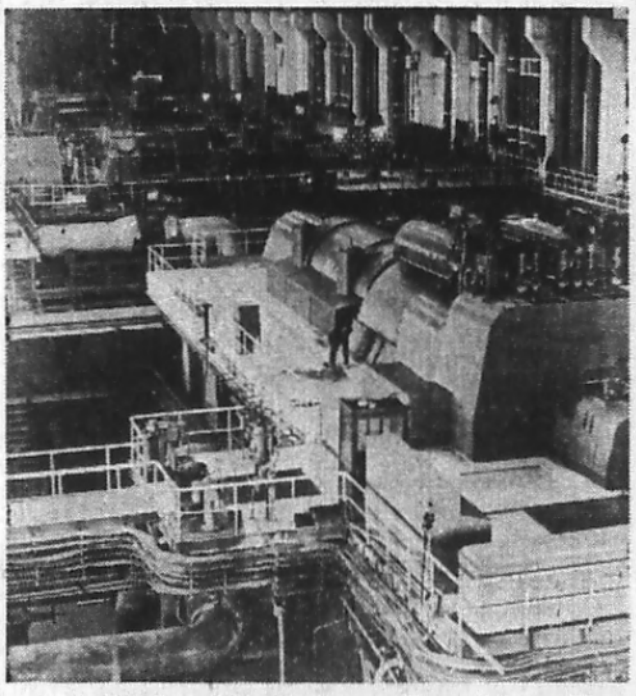
The country supplies its electric appliances industry with reliable resources and materials such as silicon sheet steel and other products needed for manufacturing generators and turbines as well as special structural steel, insulating materials.

North Korea exports large quantities of electric appliances to the Soviet Union, China and to other socialist countries as well as a number of countries in Southeast Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Especially, Korean-made electric motors, tranformers and insulators are welcomed and are in good demand in the international market.

Within a few years, the North Korean electric machinery industry will be able to produce complete sets of equipment for thermal and hydraulic power plants and it will soon turn out 45,000-50,000 kw hydraulic and steam turbines; 220,000 volt transformers; motors and measuring instruments and other electric appliances needed for automation.

During the Seven-Year Plan period (1961-1967), the output of generators will grow 29.5 times; hydraulic and steam turbines, 106 times; boilers, 8.5 times and electric motors, 3.7 times.



An inside view of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant with a 400,000 kw generating capacity.

Korea-Soviet Protocol Signed

The 17th meeting of the Korea-Soviet Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Pyongyang from May 10 to 17, according to a KCNA dispatch.

The meeting which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding summed up the implementation of the decision of the last meeting of the commission and discussed this year's plan for scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

A protocol was signed on May 16.

Korea-Guinea Cultural Exchange Plan Signed

The 1966-1967 plan for cultural exchange between Korea and Guinea was signed on May 11 in Conakry, Guinea, according to information from Conakry.

Tanganyikan Journalist's Impressions Of Korea

George Vulata

George Vulata, Treasurer of the Tanganyika Institute of Journalists, who recently visited Korea at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union, contributed an article to the English weekly *Pyongyang Times* prior to his departure for home.

He wrote:

The Korean people have done a lot and are winning one victory after another in building socialism in the northern part of the country. I have seen their strength and their system which are invincible and the people's material and cultural standards keep rising.

The people in North Korea have become masters of their destinies and embarked upon the road of independent development. They established the people's regime of their own will, enforced the land reform, their long-cherished desire, and have devoted all their energies and wisdom to the construction of a democratic, independent state in the spirit of self-reliance.

Referring to the question of Korea's unification, he stressed:

As a journalist, I know the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its policy of colonial subjugation are the root cause of the misfortunes and hardships of the South Korean people, the basic obstacle to the unification of Korea and the source of danger of war in Korea.

We know that the only way of coping with the present catastrophic situation in South Korea and ending the tragedy of national split is to achieve the unification of the country with the patriotic forces of the nation. This task should be left to the Korean people themselves.

Major Cities in DPRK

KAESONG

Kaesong City is the political, economic, and cultural center of the Kaesong district and a key point in transportation. In the postwar period, Kaesong became a modern city. In the city are many factories including the Kaesong Textile Mill, clothes-manufacturing factories, the Korea Gingsen Brewery.

Today, Kaesong has been transformed into an industrial and agricultural complex, and some of the industrial goods produced there are marketed throughout North Korea.

Cheerful boys and girls playing in front of Municipal Boys' Hall in Kaesong

Just Stand of DPRK Government On Unification Question of Korea (5)

In positive response to the statement of the DPRK Government, the Government of the Chinese People's Republic on Feb. 5 published a statement and expressed its full support for the DPRK Government's demand for the immediate and simultaneous withdrawal of all the foreign troops from Korea. The Chinese People's Volunteers unilaterally evacuated from North Korea by the end of October of 1958.

A British Foreign Ministry spokesman also welcomed the Feb. 5 DPRK Government statement, describing it as a "step conducive to easing tensions in that area and to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question."

Despite this, the United States would not withdraw its troops, doggedly insisting on the continued stationing of its troops under the name of the "U.N.".

The United States had repeatedly proposed till that time at the Geneva Conference that the Chinese People's Volunteers withdraw from the northern part of Korea one month before a free North-South Korea general election was held.

(*The Geneva Conference was held in 1954 to fulfil the provision of Clause 60 of the Korean Armistice Agreement, which called for the holding of a political meeting between the representatives of the "United Nations forces" and the Korean-Chinese side to negotiate questions of the withdrawal of the foreign troops and the peaceful settlement of the Korean issue*)

But, when the complete withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers was realized, the U.S. would not withdraw its troops from the southern part of Korea and has been remaining there under the signboard of the "U.N."

Today, the U.S. has completely turned South Korea into its nuclear strategic war base against the DPRK, the Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union. At present, "the war potential of the U.S. army in South Korea is three divisions and U.S. nuclear strategic troops are attached there in a most concentrated way. Not to mention nuclear guns, anti-air missile Nike, pilotless inductor Matador and Maise-B, the U.S. has brought into South Korea rocket weapons Honest John and Little John, anti-tank nuclear weapons Davy Crocket." (*From "U.S.Military Strategy in the Far East" by Katsuya Hayashi, Japanese commentator on military affairs*)

The U.S imperialists set up a "Nike Hercules" missile unit within the South Korean army on May 12 this year. (A "Hawk" missile unit had already been set up)

As will be clear from the above, the efforts of the DPRK Government to develop the Korean armistice into lasting peace are completely denied by the U.S., and the military tensions have been sharpened by its continuous introduction of war equipment into South Korea.

Today when the Chinese People's Volunteers have been withdrawn from the northern part of Korea, the U.S. has no grounds whatsoever for stationing its troops in South Korea and the "United Nations" which dispatched U.S.-led 16 nation troops to South Korea under the name of the "U.N." is obligated to withdraw the U.S.-led "U.N. forces" from South Korea as quickly as possible.

(To be continued)

Pak Clique's Plan for 'Independent Economy': A Disastrous Failure

It is already five years now since Pak Jung Hi took power as a U.S. puppet by force of arms. The political, economic and social conditions of South Korea during these five years attest to the fact that the "commitments" he made as soon as he assumed office were nothing but empty talk.

He began making "commitments," declaring that he would build a "self-supporting economy" and free the nation from poverty." For this purpose, he worked out the "first five year-plan for economic development" (1962-1966) and noisily declared that he would work a "miracle."

However, the result of this plan is a further enslavement of the South Korean economy to U.S. and other foreign capital and the change of the puppet government into an international debtor.

According to the plan, 59 per of the necessary fund, amounting to 2,460 million dollars was to be made up of foreign capital. And the emphasis was laid on the reinforcement of railway transport, communications, electricity and other industry serving the military.

Introduction of such a large sum of foreign capital was only wishful thinking on the part of the Pak Jung Hi regime and the plan to raise funds from domestic sources remained a piece of paper since it was based on the plunder of the poverty-stricken people. The plan to build a self-supporting economy while the U.S. imperialists were dominating the politics and economy of South Korea as colony, was a deception from the start. No wonder the so-called five-year plan ended in smoke. Out of the 153 construction projects envisaged in the plan, only 32 have been completed.

The construction of such major establishments as iron and steel complex and engineering plants has not yet been commenced and the much-vaunted "food self-supply plan" remains a day dream. Writing about the "Woolsan industrial center" which Pak Jung Hi was most proud of, a repofter of the South Korena daily Kyunghyang Shinmoon said:

Woolsan is still far from an industrial centre. The curtain has just risen on the five-year plan for the construction of industry. According to the original plan, the construction of the iron and steel complex and fertilizer factory should have been completed now, but these are nowhere to be seen. The power plant remains in the plan. The construction of an air field and railway establishments are in the air.

Once Pak Jung Hi loudly declared that he would "salvage" the nation from the depths of privation, but he actually made South Korea's economy more and more dependent on the United States and increased the hardships of the people.

South Korea's debts and interest on them total 790 million dollars.

The people's living is getting worse as the days go by. In the past five years, the commodity prices and currency issue have doubled and trebled.

As South Korean papers put it, South Korea has been turned into a hell on earth where people live on grass roots and tree bark.

S. Korean Papers Advocate National Unification

Recently, more and more South Korean papers are calling for sincere efforts for independent unification of Korea, expressing ardent aspirations for the unification of the country.

An editorial of South Korean local daily Chunnam Ilbo wrote on May 5: "We want the unification of the country, and we are sure that one day it will be realized." Emphasizing that the question of country's unification must be settled by the Korean people themselves on a sound basis, without relying on the United Nations, it went on to say: "This is the pressing task that confronts us. It is necessary to exchangeviews freely and spare no efforts for the early realization of a unified Korea."

The May 4 issue of Chosun Ilbo, another South Korean daily, said in its editorial that it is the supreme task of the nation to reunify the divided country and build a prospering fatherland. It proposed to set up a national reflects theorgan for the country's unification which will of the entire Korean people.

Lodge's Visit to Seoul: Its Real Aim

The aim of the visit of U.S. Ambassador to Saigon Lodge to South Korea on May 19 is to realize the criminal plan of the White House for drawing more South Korean troops into the aggressive war against Vietnam.

U.S. Ambassador Lodge arrived in Seoul as Johnson's personal envoy to exchange views on "Vietnam" policy with the Pak Jung Hi clique and have consultations with U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Brown and U.S. Eighth Army commander Beach on "economic cooperation among the ROK, the U.S. and Vietnam," "ROK national defense," and so on.

U.S. imperialism deemed it necessary to dispatch to Seoul its ambassador for a meeting with the Pak Jung Hi clique to inveigle the South Korean puppets further into the Vietnam war.

This is borne out by the fact that Lodge is taking a letter from Johnson asking Pak Jung Hi to send one more division of South Korean combat troop to South Vietnam within July, regardless of the political situation there.

South Korean press reports say that during Lodge's visit to Seoul, the dispatch of "ROK" air and artillery units will also be discussed.

In this way, they are persuading the South Korean puppet units undertaking a "contractor's war" for the United States.

Lodge's South Korean tour and the criminal schemes he and the Pak Jung Hi clique are going to brew are another impermissible provocation against the peoples of Korea and Vietnam and the rest of Asia.

S. Korean Workers' Struggles for Existence and Rights

(Continued from page 2)

RYUN has attained brilliant successes in the domain of culture and sports. For example, the Football Team of Koreans in Japan won 100 matches in 103 games; the Central Art Troupe of Koreans in Japan made public performances in various parts of Japan, thereby strengthening friendship and goodwill with the Japanese people. Its public performances numbered 1,841, and the audience, both Koreans and Japanese, totalled 3,636,000 persons.

CHONGRYUN has achieved greater results in the work of further consolidating solidarity, friendship and amity with the Japanese people and the people of the world, faithfully upholding the peace foreign policy of the Government of the DPRK.

Today, in Japan there are many associations aimed at promoting friendship between Korea and Japan, such as "the Japan-Korea Society," "the Japan-Korea Trade Association," "the Repatriation Cooperation Association of Koreans in Japan," "the Japan Institute for Korean Affairs," "the Society for the Defence of Human Rights of Koreans in Japan" and "the Round-Table Conferences for the Problems of Educating Koreans in Japan."

Because of the justness and correctness of its work, CHONGRYUN is now enjoying the active support and cooperation of the peace-loving peoples of the world.

Encouraged by international support, CHONGRYUN will be more strengthened and developed.

SINCE the beginning of this year, South Korean workers' struggles have been vigorously developed both in scope and strength, demanding improvement of living conditions and the guarantee of democratic rights. Parallel to the advance of workers' struggles, suppressive measures, often taking deceptive forms, by the U.S. authorities and the Pak Jung Hi clique have also become crueler than before.

Thus, for example, according to conservative data, workers' struggles had reached some 100 cases in number by the end of April, with a total of more than 300,000 workers taking part. Further, these struggles were not confined to any particular sections of industry or areas, but spread over almost all the areas of South Korea, involving in them workers in almost all the sections of industry.

Workers' struggles, assuming steadily more serious proportions, compelled the Pak Jung Hi regime to publicly recognize them as "a most serious social problem," and accordingly, to devise more ruthless means to prevent their further development.

Included in the number were only the labour disputes of a comparatively larger scale that occurred during the above-mentioned period and were more or less protracted. Among them themore important were the disputes with U.S. management of some 30,000 workers in Pajoo, Uijungboo, Choonchun and Waegan and other areas; disputes involving employes at nine Japanese firms; some 30,000 workers at 13 Government" run enterprises. Participating in such large-scale disputes were also 70,000 railway, communication services and monopoly corporation workers; workers engaged in dredging operations at 11 harbours; some 100,000 drivers in Seoul, Pusan and in other major cities; port workers in Inchon, Mokpo, Ryusoo and in other districts; and miners in Whasoon and Samchuk; several thousand workers engaged in unloading at railway stations; some 20,000 workers at chemical plants, and some 35,000 workers at silk-reeling mills.

South Korean workers in bloody clash with their U.S. management (a cut)

Workers employed at U.S. installations demanded better treatment and the guarantee of fundamental labour rights and opposed national discrimination.

Meanwhile, the fact that the first and foremost point of workers' demands was, in almost all cases, a drastic increase in their wages, shows that at the base of these struggles was workers' desire to be somewhat relieved from unbearable poverty and hunger.

Thus, a survey released by the puppet Labour Affairs Office shows that as of March 9, 84 per cent of the workers who were in dispute with management demanded higer wages, with transport workers demanding a 135 per cent, port workers a 136 per cent, and motor-car drivers a 100 per cent hike. As workers' struggles developed, their demands also became manifold and more positive in content. Thus, demands for the satisfaction of the immediate needs of workers gradually gave way to those of a political nature, such as demands for the freedom of trade union activities and the guarantee of fundamental labour rights, including the right to collective bargaining and an eight-hour day.

LABOUR disputes in South Korea during the past few years are characterized by the following facts: emphasis in the struggles have been laid more on their political aspects and struggles have been better organized and taken on a more positive character; further, in such struggles participants have come to turn the spearhead of their struggles directly at the power machinery of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique. Thus, cases of direct labour disputes with the U.S. authorities during last year increased four times over the previous year 1964. And the number of cases of disputes with U.S. management during the period from the beginning to April 10, of this year, comprised 32 per cent of the total cases of labour disputes during the same period. Some of the labour disputes with the U.S. authorities continued even for more than five months. Special mention must be made of the uncompromising fighting spirit of workers which was fully displayed in these struggles. In their endeavours to block workers' advance, the U.S. imperialists resorted to bayonets and tear-gas shells. Workers responded to such brutal suppressions by hurl-

(Continued on page 5)

Japanese Government Concentrating on Subverting Koreans' Repatriation Work

Of late, some members of the Liberal-Democratic Party and some publications in Japan reportedly clamoring for a reconsideration, scrapping or revising of the present agreement on the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan, while noisily debating the pros and cons of the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan to their fatherland. Watching such a fraudulent intrigue, they are alleging that the repatriation enterprise of the Korean citizens in Japan has been exploited for propaganda purposes.

Needless to say, this is part of the unpardonable plot to violate the democratic, national rights of Korean citizens in Japan and an intolerable challenge to the Korean and Japanese peoples and the conscience of the whole world.

As already known, the realization of the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan was a long-cherished desire of 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan and a victory of humanitarianism which brought a new hope and a new life to their future as well.

Therefore, the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan enjoyed and is enjoying the active support of the Japanese people and other peoples of the world, not to say of the Korean people.

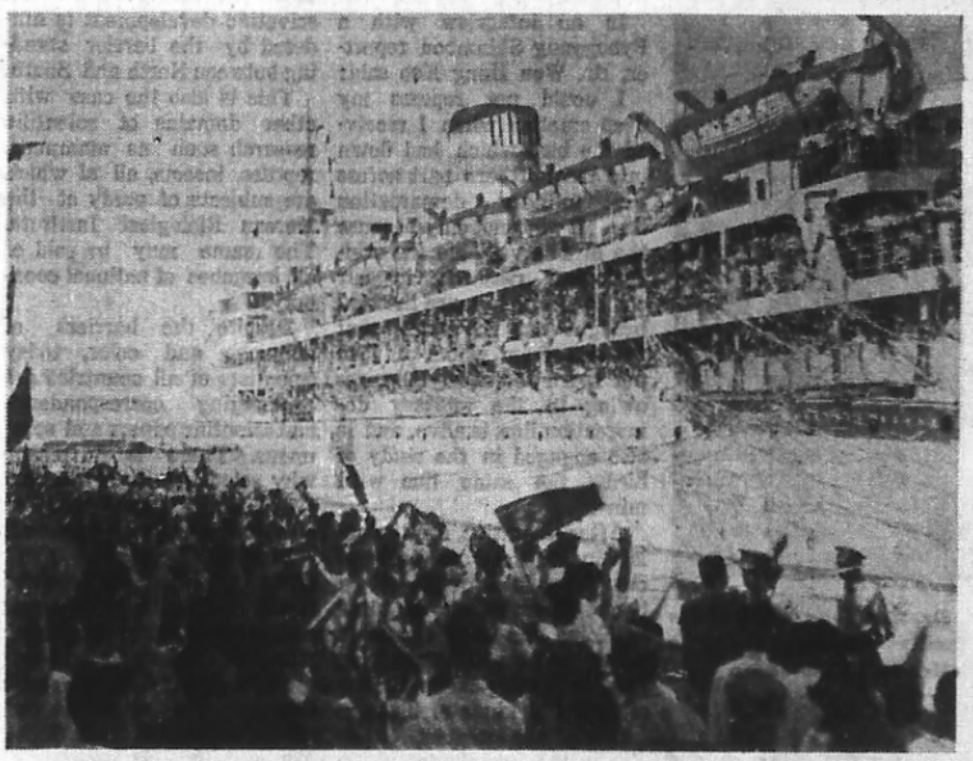
Since the first repatriation ship left Niigata Port, over 85,000 Korean citizens have been returned from Japan to their glorious fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—where they now are leading a happy life as proud socialist constructors, many other Korean citizens wish to return to their homeland, eager to lead a new life there.

Korean citizens were forcibly brought here to Japan as conscripts or under various other circumstances, or left their fatherland against their will to earn their bread in this alien country. Therefore, they are fully entitled to receive due treatment in view of international law, and possess a right to return freely. For that reason, the conclusion of an agreement on the repatriation of Koreans to their fatherland was quite natural and so is the execution of the work on their repatriation.

When a certain group of Japanese reactionaries are obstinately plotting to interrupt the smooth repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan, we cannot but think that they are pursuing a vicious policy, hand in glove with the Pak Jung Hi clique, traitors to the Korean people.

We are greatly grateful and express our hearty thanks to the Japanese people in all walks of life and peoples of the world for their consistent encouragement for successful implementation of the repatriation work and for their stern support for its guarantee.

The repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan must be continued.



FIRST REPATRIATION SHIP leaving for Chongjin Port, the DPRK: No one can be allowed to break this bond of humanitarianism linking Koreans in Japan with their homeland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

137th Repatriation Boat Left for Chongjin

The 137th repatriation boat on May 20 left Niigata Port here, for Chongjin Port, the DPRK, with many Korean citizens on board.

Sending off the 137th group of returnees on the pier of Niigata Port were Li Kye Baik, Vice-chairman of the CHONGRYUN Central Standing Committee, and Kim Tyung Shik, Secretary-general of the committee, and other CHONGRYUN leaders, as well as many Korean and Japanese people from various parts of Japan, more than 500 in all.

(Continued from page 4)

ing rocks. Here is an example to show how brave they were in their struggles: Some 1,500 members of the "ROK Service Corps" attached to the U.S. Army in South Korea on Feb. 5 intruded into U.S. barracks in the Pajoo district, in defiance of bloody suppression by bayonets and tear-gas shells.

This was a remarkable event to prove the strength of the national and class consciousness of South Korean workers.

Further, it should not be overlooked that more often than not, workers conducted demonstrations and strikes in disregard of legal restrictions and penalties, including the obligation of workers to make an advance report to the puppet authorities in case they declare that they are in dispute with management. Among such strikes were: a strike launched by some 300 woman workers at the Taiwon Industrial Company in Jochiwon and a strike of workers employed at nine Japanese enterprises.

During the two months of January and February of this year, cases of strike rose to 40 per cent of all the labour disputes. This was an increase of 14 per cent over the comparable period of the 1965, which was still up 13.1 per cent from the 1964 figure for the like period (22 per cent). In the course of struggles, unity and solidarity were strengthened further among different trade organizations in various parts of the country.

The strengthened solidarity of workers in different districts will be seen in the nationwide struggle of motorcar drivers; protest rallies and demonstrations held by some 7,000 U.S.-hired workers in Seoul in sympathy with their fellow-workers employed at nine Japanese firms, and the emergency meetings held by over 30,000 workers in various sectors of industry in support of the decision made on Feb. 19 by more than 20,000 employes at U.S. military bases to launch a strike in opposition to national discrimination and harsh exploitation.

SOUTH Korean workers' struggles for existence and democratic rights are winning growing support and encouragement from workers of all over the world. On April 18, representatives from 15 Japanese industrial unions held a meeting called "the Conference of Japanese Trade Union Representatives" with a view to further cementing the bonds of solidarity between Japanese and South Korean workers. The participants unanimously adopted a resolution to extend wholehearted support to their South Korean "brothers" and to develop a joint struggle with South Korean workers to hold in check the rapidly intensified inroads of Japanese monopoly capital into South Korea. They also demanded immediate release of all the patriotic South Korean workers who were arrested and imprisoned while in their struggles against fascistic suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

All the signs show that their struggles will develop hereafter even on a larger scale and gain in strength.

Koreans' Campaigns for Educational Right Winning Growing International Support

The movement of Koreans in Japan to defend their democratic and national education has opend a floodgate of support and encouragement from abroad. Thus, up until now from the beginning of May, the letters of support sent us from foreign organizations and individuals include those from: the Marxist-Leninist Centre of France (in France); the United Nations educational, scientific and cultural organization (UNESCO); the Progressive Labour Party (in the United States); Edgar Leslie; John Rutherford; Lilian C. McFarland; B. Patterson, all Americans; and Masaru Komatsu, a citizen in Okinawa. The following are the texts of the letters from the Progressive Labour Party (dated May 17), the UNESCO (dated May 5) and from B. Patterson (dated May 16):—Ed.

Dear Friends:

We received your recent letter and want you to know that the Progressive Labour Party is planning on issuing a statement on the question of Korean citizens in Japan, to be published in the coming issue of the New York publication, Challenge-Desafio. The statement which is presently being prepared will be sent and telegramed to you. Let me assure you in the meantime, that American revolutionaries and progressives—all fair minded people in our country are with you in the struggle to gain democratic rights for the Korean people in Japan.

You will be hearing from us shortly.

Fraternally,

S. Davidowicz, Managing Editor

Letters from abroad supporting Koreans' campaigns for their right to national education

Dear Sir,

I am instructed by the Director-General to reply to your letter of 21 April 1966 addressed to UNESCO in which you express the hope that the Organization will understand and support the struggle for education of Korean citizens in Japan.

In accordance with the procedure followed on the subject of communications addressed to UNESCO alleging violations of certain human rights, and, in particular, educational and cultural rights, your complaint was transmitted to the Chairman of UNESCO's Executive Board.

Yours sincerely,

H. Saba, Legal Adviser

My dear friends, the Korean people in Japan:

I give my full support to the Korean people in Japan in their just cause against the vicious attempt of the Japanese Government to rob them of their right to democratic and national education.

Of course, this is the policy of all imperialist countries to use force to make all the people in their own countries and where they have interests, think in their own image, and they use any means to reach their objectives.

We can see that the people of the world are starting to unite in struggle against the imperialist forces.

Long live the struggles of the people of the world!

Long love CHONGRYUN!

Long live world peace!

B. Patterson

Bird Links Father and Son Across North-South Barrier

A bird set free by an ornithologist in Seoul some time ago came into the hands of his father, also an ornithologist, the venerable academician and doctor of biology of North Korea, Won Hong Koo.

Through this Korean native bird **Sturnia** *which flew into North Korea across the military demarcation line, Dr. Won Hong Koo obtained a piece of information for the first time in 20 years about his youngest son Won Byung Oh, also a doctor of biology, in Seoul.*

↑ **Dr. Won Hong Koo and his family members seeing a letter sent from Japan**

← **North Korean native bird,** *Sturnia Sturnia* **(pallow)**

It was in the early summer of 1965. A *Sturnia Sturnia* wearing a leg band with the inscription of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Japan, C-7655" was caught in the woods of the Morangbong Hill, Pyongyang.

When Dr. Won Hong Koo learned of this, he was rather puzzled, as he knows that the bird lives only in Korea.

Anyway, he wrote an inquiry to the Yamashina Ornithological Institute in Tokyo, asking about where and when the bird had been released, while informing it of the recovery of the bird in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A check showed that no bird with that identification tag had been released in Japan. But a member of the institute, Tadashi Yoshii, remembered sending the leg band to Won Byung Oh, a professor of biology at Seoul's Kyunghi University three years before at the latter's request.

Yoshii wrote to the Seoul ornithologist, who replied he had released the bird at the Seoul Forestry Experiment Station on June 6, 1963.

Dr. Won Hong Koo, informed of this by Yoshii, was astonished.

His eyes were glued to the sender's name, because it was the name which he gave his youngest son 39 years ago. He also remembered having read once in a bulletin of the International Council for the Protection of Birds an article by a South Korean doctor of biology of the same name on white-naped cranes.

A passage of the article read:

"... when I was a boy, I saw flocks of two to three hundred white-naped cranes in Kangsuh county, South Pyungan Province (near Pyongyang). But since 1953 there has been no way of ascertaining the movement of this bird in winter..."

Then the aged doctor pictured to his mind his youngest son who was still a child, accompanying him on outings, and him of today, a full-fledged ornithologist, a doctor of biology in his own right.

Mrs. Won Hong Koo was moved to hear the news of her youngest son, because he was her favorite child. He should have attached a brief message to the leg band for the sake of his old mother ..," she sighed, and deeply regretted that when the birds freely came and went, human beings, parents and children could not see each other, while living in one and the same country.

Indeed, for more than 20 years now, Korea has been remained divided into two parts.

Day and night the North Korean brothers ask after their South Korean kinsmen, and vice versa.

A host of daughters, who toddled about clinging to her fathers' hands 20 years ago, now have reached marriageable age, but they feel sad for not knowing their fathers' whereabouts. A host of Korean mothers cry for their sons at their death-beds.

To meet this ardent desire, the Government of the DPRK has many times advanced a proposal to the South Korean authorities on the exchange, to begin with, of letters between North and South. But the successive South Korean governments have turned it down each time. How irrational it is that one and the same nation in the same land should live in two different worlds hearing nothing from each other, when letters are sent freely to and from foreign countries!

The mother who heard the news of her dear son saw him in a dream that night. But she was not the only mother who was pining to see her son. There are tens of thousands of such mothers on Korean soil.

The day will surely come when the schemes of the bigoted South Korean faction, under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, to block the strong current of the Korean people's desire for national unity, will be shattered and when the artificial barrier between North and South finally removed.

Aspirations After National Unity

Some time ago Won Hong Koo, a noted ornithologist and corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of North Korea, received a North Korean native bird, *Sturnia Sturnia*, released by his son Won Byung Oh, doctor of biology and professor of the Kyunghi University in Seoul.

In an interview with a Pyongyang Shinmoon reporter, Dr. Won Hong Koo said:

I could not repress my deep emotion when I received the bird which had flown into the northern part across the military demarcation line. It was not only because the bird is valuable for ornithological research in our country, but because the bird brought me the news that my son from whom I had not heard for nearly 20 years owing to the military demarcation line, is alive and is also engaged in the study of birds, the same line with mine.

After liberation, ornithologists in the northern part of our Republic brought out a book "Distribution of birds in Korea and their economic value" and made more than 7,000 ornithological specimens of over 300 kinds of birds.

One of the greatest obstacles in the compilation of the book was that we could not study birds in South Korea. Although birds fly freely across the demarcation line, ornithologists cannot come and go between North and South.

Even the names of birds are different in the North and the South of one and the same country. It is not only in ornithology that scientific development is hindered by the barrier standing between North and South.

This is also the case with other domains of scientific research such as mammals, reptiles, insects, all of which are subjects of study at the Korean Biological Institute. The same may be said of all branches of national economy.

Despite the barriers of language and color, today scientists of all countries are exchanging correspondence and scientific papers and specimens. There is no reason why scientists in North and South Korea should not be able to exchange their views.

First of all, we must break down the barrier between North and South Korea and realize correspondence, free travel and scientific and cultural intercourse. We are sure that all the scientists and people in North and South Korea will fight more vigorously for this.

What Information Do You Have on Korea?

The Chullima movement has a great power, because it is a mass movement bringing into full play the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative talents of our people.

The main content of the Chullima movement is to achieve high rate of development of the productive forces in all branches of the national economy, rapidly expand and strengthen the triumphant socialist relations of production in the shortest possible time and successfully carry out the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions.

The Chullima movement has become a symbol of our era and the general line of the Workers' Party of Korea in socialist construction.

The progressive development of the Chullima movement finds expression in the Chullima work-team movement that has been unfolded extensively since 1959. The Chullima work-team movement combines mass technical innovation drive in production with the communist education and remoulding of the working people. It has become a mass movement that is being unfolded in all spheres of our society—industry, agriculture, education, culture, public health, trade and residential communities.

As of the end of 1963, over 3,210,000 working people had joined the Chullima work-team movement, more than 17,000 work-teams embracing over 586,000 persons had already won the title of Chullima work-team, and 179 work-teams had received the title of Twice Chullima work-team and 26 workshops had been awarded the title of Chullima workshop. The Daian Electric Appliances Factory was the first to win the title of Chullima factory. The title of Chullima school has been bestowed on three schools.

Chungsan-ri spirit and Chungsan-ri method of work are something that must be referred to when speaking of the progressive development of the Chullima work-team movement.

In consequence of the completion of agricultural cooperation in August 1958, socialist cooperative economy came to hold unchallenged sway in place of the small commodity economy of private peasants, the range and scale of work of the cooperatives widened and technical revolution in the countryside proceeded successfully. And great changes took place in the life and consciousness of the peasants.

These new circumstances called for reorganization work system and method. It was in these circumstances that in February 1960 Premier Kim Il Sung went to the Chungsan-ri village, Kangsuh county of South Pyungan Province, to give personal guidance for 15 days.

The Chungsan-ri spirit and Chungsan-ri method were created in the course of Premier Kim Il Sung's guidance to the Party organizations of Kangsuh county and Chungsan-ri village.

The Chungsan-ri spirit represents the traditional mass viewpoint and mass line of the Workers' Party of Korea. It calls for thorough-going protection of the interests of the masses and solution of problems by relying on the masses and bringing the energy of the masses into full play.

The Chungsan-ri method means that the leading personnel go to the units of lower level to give substantial assistance to the personnel there, make a deep study of the situation in the units of lower level and, on this basis, find solution to problems, hold to the principle of conducting work with people well in all activities to help them unravel knotty problems, properly link general directives with specific guidance and deal with all matters in the interests of the masses.

Implementation of the Chungsan-ri spirit and Chungsan-ri method has given rise to a big change not only in Party work but also in the guidance in all spheres of socialist construction and to an upswing in production.

(To be continued)

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